Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1840. No. 1046.

EXTRACTS FROM

The Crisis of the Country.

BY JUNIUS.

How a Despotism may grow up in a Republic.

"I am enabled to state," says the President of the United States, "that in twenty-two out of twenty seven governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public monies have been kept in charge of *public officers*." That is, officers dependent only on the prince, or sovereign; but *independent* of the people—*independent* of a constitutional legislative body elected by the people. In other words, twenty two out of twenty seven *monarchies* have adopted the Independent Treasury. Heretofore, we have repudiated the example of foreign despots as a model of government; but now, forsooth, the Chief Magistrate of the American republic *invokes* their influence and aid to establish the vital principle of their independent and absolute sway—the very soul of that system which has made *slaves* of the poor wherever it has existed, and ground them to the dust!! Moreover, the President, by his confession, has been engaged in such a correspondence for such an object! The chief of our republic conspiring with the despots of Europe, taking lessons from *them* on the principles of government, and recommending the example of twenty-two of the most absolute, instead of the five where there is some freedom left!

"I ardently desire," says Senator Walker, "to see this country in the same *happy* condition with Cuba." (!) "I concede," says Mr. Calhoun, "with the Senator from Mississippi." "Reduce," says Senator Buchanan, "our nominal to the real" [hard money] "standard of prices" [of property and labor] "and you cover our country with blessings and benefits!" "The price of labor is entirely *too high*" says Senator Tappan. He also adds: "The laborers in this country can afford to work for *eleven pence a day*, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that sum. Wheat will also come down to *sixteen cents a bushel*, and every thing else in proportion. The Sub tressury will effect both objects." Yes, verily, Senator Tappan, in truth it will. "I thank thee, Jew, for that word." The scheme stands revealed, and "he who runs may read." The President, Benton, Calhoun, Walker, Buchanan, Tappan—all have revealed it—and here it is! Let the people, especially the working people, see! "Eleven pence a day!" "*Can afford it!*" "Wheat sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion!" except tea, coffee, sugar, clothe, and all foreign productions, which would remain the same, and no money to buy them. "Eleven pence a day for labor," and "sixteen cents a bushel for wheat," would oblige the workingman and the farmer to live on corn bread and potatoes, and clothe themselves and their children in the same fabrics which are worn by the slaves of the south. Wooden shoes, too, would come into fashion—and no mistake. The President's salary rising by this change to the value of $75,000 annually, and those of his hundred thousand dependents at the same rate! Let the most iron despotisms of the age, of all history, beat that if they can! If our fathers had foreseen it, could they have consented to die martyrs to freedom for sons capable of enduring such bondage!

It is true, indeed, that these conspirators against the interests of the working classes, and of all American citizens who have a stake in the commonwealth, have been frightened at the echo of their own words as it comes back to them from an indignant public, and are struggling, like the school boy culprit, between conscience and a fear of the rod, to say, "*I didn't!*" But you *did*, gentlemen. This attempt to get off, is like the efforts of a rat in a trap to get out. It is *meaning*, not *words—facts*, not *metaphysics*—with which we have to do. The people of this country are resolved to know, whether it is the plan of the Government to unite the purse and the sword, (a scheme actually consummated by the President's ratification of the Independent Treasury on the 4th of July, 1840!) They are resolved to know, whether the Government propose to reduce the prices of property and labor to one half, or one third, or one fourth of their former value, (a thing already done;) and whether office holders, from the President downwards, are to be as much better off, as the people are worse off, by the change. This is what they are resolved to know.

How this experiment will affect our relations to Great Britain and other nations.

First, our political power will be diminished in the same proportion with our wealth and prosperity. Either one of these is ordinarily a fair measure of the other. Great Britain would still go with her giant strides on the credit system, augmenting her relative power and ascendency over us, just as the man of great capital can outstrip in business and overshadow in greatness his poorer neighbor—just as Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, was more powerful as a merchant and banker, than any other single man of the same city. On the credit system, we have proved a match for Great Britain; without it, all our competition in commerce and political importance, hitherto so well sustained, would dwindle into insignificance. We should first be despised for our folly, and next, peradventure, insulted, with all the disadvantages of such a condition to cope with. The great bulk of the commerce of the world would fall at once into the arms, and its profits into the lap, of our great rival. Our political and commercial relations with all other nations, would suffer in the same proportion. All this would fall back upon our domestic condition with a tremendously paralyzing and blasting influence.

How new theories and new experiments of Government are dangerous to our institutions.

If they enter into the vitals of society, affecting its whole body from the heart to the extremities, forcing the entire machenery to act on a new principle, or new principles, like the scheme of the Government Bank and its comprehensive policy, it is a revolution. It was the intention of the framers of our Government, it is the intention of the democracy of this country, that this Government and these institutions should be maintained, not overthrown. No more experiments. No more deviations from the advice of experience. We know what is good. We don't want that which is uncertain. In our present state and prospects, the probable results of this rashness are fearful to contemplate.

How to know the true Democracy.

Fortunately, the true doctrine of American democracy has obtained such a place in the public mind, that it cannot be easily dislodged, or cheated out of its claims. Every freeman has got it stereotyped in his brain. It is this: *Don't govern us too much.* Another version of the same sentence is *—Let the People alone.* They may make mistakes, but they will in the end come right of themselves, quicker than any government can set them right. Indeed, any attempts of Government to prevent the transient evils which result from the action of our free institutions, will only abridge freedom, and aggravate public calamity. Ours is a popular, democratic government, and you cannot touch the primary springs of such institutions to control them, without embarrassing the whole machinery. It won't do. It is the very destruction of our liberties.

It will be seen by the things we have had under consideration in these pages, that this great and fundamental principle of American democracy has been and is being violated by the policy and measures of our Government. Our only safety is returning to that principle. The voice of the people of this land should be heard, from Nova Scotia to Texas, in one loud, long note of determined purpose: Don't govern too much. Let the people alone. If we get into difficulty, we'll get out again.

It is a violation of this vital principle of democracy, it is this concentration of influence in the national Executive, this gradual encroachment of the principle of consolidation, this Federal grasp that clutches all things it can lay its hands upon, to perpetuate power in the same set of men—yes, it is this that has led to all our difficulties.

How the abolition of credit is the abolition of morality.

Define credit as we will, we cannot disjoin it from public morality. It is always the exact measure of the soundness of the social state. What could be more preposterous, then, what more shocking, than for a Christian government, for any government whatever to undertake the abolition of credit? Is it possible there should be too much, "a redundancy" of public morality, or that it should be too influential? It has certainly received a shock in the recent disasters of our country, and urgently demands the healing, restoring agency of a parental government. Yet they seem to have set themselves to eject it from the body politic, as if it were a foul demon!

How the Government governs too much.

They govern too much, in presuming that, if the people think they can better their condition or promote their happiness by planting mulberry trees, or trading in city lots, or projecting a new town in the woods, or shipping warming pans to the West Indies, or ice to Calcutta or New South Wales, or sailing in a balloon, they will not claim leave to try; and if they fail, that they will not assert the right of trying something else according to their best discretion. They govern too much, in presuming that the people will allow their private enterprises to be interfered with, or their private affairs to be superintended by government regulations and police. They govern too much, in presuming that the evils of indiscretion in the management of private affairs can be better remedied by the action of government, than by the experience of the parties concerned. They govern too much, in presuming to call the private enterprises of our citizens "wild speculation," "fraudulent credit," "gambling," "swindling," &c. &c., and then proceeding to punish these acts as vices and crimes, without trial, themselves being the accusers, judges, and executioners. They govern too much, in punishing the innocent with the guilty—a nation of innocents for a few offenders—and in doing the whole by an ex post facto law of their own devising.

It may be, that many of our citizens have made too free with their freedom. This is the natural operation of our free institutions. But they were for the most part honest; they made haste to get rich; they have suffered for it; and now what do they get from the government of their country? Sympathy, kindness, help, protection? No such thing. But they are visited in vengeance, arraigned as criminals, sentenced without trial, put to the torture without mercy; and here we are all in the same mass; all dragged to the same doom, whipped and scourged as if we were a nation of malefactors!

What right have our government, either to call the private enterprises of our citizens vices and crimes, or to punish them as such by ex post facto enactments? If a Russian or Turkish despot had committed an equal outrage on his abject slaves, it would rouse the sympathy and indignation of the world. "Speculation," "fraud," "gambling," "swindling." These are the charges—charges brought by the government against a free people! And then the people are punished—all, the innocent with the guilty, without opportunity of defence, and by an arbitrary law which had no existence before! Obviously, we are governed too much. The best government is that which is neither seen, nor felt, by the innocent and good citizen. That is true American democracy.

A hard case.

There are the state debts, incurred from the noblest motives, by the most unquestionable aims of patriotism and state pride, under prospects not only justifiable in the light of all the prudence and sagacity of the wisest men of the time, but highly praiseworthy in the circumstances of the several cases. But the infatuated policy, usurped powers, and tyrannical measures of our national administration, have brought about domestic troubles of a most disastrous and ruinous character, and so affected our credit abroad, as to place all the states thus involved in a most uncomfortable, anxious, and truly calamitous condition. And how does our national government treat these states as a compensation for the responsibility of measures that have led to such consequences? Do they say to the creditors abroad and elsewhere, that these debts are good and safe? Do they volunteer any sort of facility to aid these suffering members of the Union in their embarrassed circumstances? Do they even let them alone, and permit them to do the best they can on the basis of their own credit? Alas to say, they have not so far respected the dignity of their high estate, but have descended, uncalled, unprovoked, to the level of the malicious slanderer of his neighbour's reputation, and whispered aside in the ears of the creditors of these states: "Gentlemen, we advise you to have a care, and look to your own interests. Were we solicited, we should not deem it prudent to underwrite for these parties indebted to you." Nay, not exactly this: 'Tis something worse. Or it is not this alone: 'Tis something in addition, and of graver moment. They have appeared before the world; they have volunteered their evidence in open court; they have gone upon the floor of the American Senate; they have indirectly, at no bidding but their own will, announced and proclaimed from that high place, the fact of insolvency in the condition of these states, or what might well be accepted as such by the parties most interested to know! Instead of the sympathy of fraternal solicitude, and an office of kindness in the hour most needed, there were the whisperings, and there were the public acts of an enemy! Was ever infidelity, treachery, like this, from a party thus related? Does history record such an example of baseness, first to entrap, and then to smite? In the vulgar walks of vulgar men such things have been known; but they are always stamped with the infamy they deserve, when the parties are of sufficient consequence to be made infamous.

No matter whence these calamities come; no matter if the administration of our common country could acquit themselves of this responsibility, and charge the fault at others' doors; no matter if these suffering states had themselves been tempted into indiscretions; yet, there is a fraternal character, a sacredness in the bond of our Federal Union; there is a patriotism implied in the compact, and natural to the case and its relations; there is a respect which the states owe to each other, and the nation to the states, before the world; there is a tie that binds us to fight and die for our common honor, even though we quarrel among ourselves; and above all there is a parental character looked for in the supreme authorities of this Republic, whenever the interests of any of the great family of federated states are in jeopardy, or their social standing is drawn in question. To be wounded by a brother's hand, is cruel; to be assaulted by a parent's, is to have lived too long!

But enough—too much of this. We mean, the fact is too much. If we had not a worthy, patriotic aim in view, demanding, at least making some justification of this notice, the blush of shame which suffuses our cheek in the execution of this task should die away unseen, and the blood which boils in our veins at these recollections should fall back to its wonted coolness, and leave these burning thoughts unrecorded. But these unnatural wrongs, done to such parties from such a quarter, and the sufferings of our common country, so vast and unendurable, and inflicted by the same hand, calls for redress. Thank Heaven, that redress, at least relief, is yet in the power of the American people. They have suffered much, long, patiently, nobly, because they respect themselves, and know their strength and their remedy.

How we have fallen.

In a time of profound peace—a little Indian war excepted—when the nation was in a career of unparalleled prosperity, when the public treasury was overflowing, and the Government embarrassed only to find ways to dispose of its surplus revenue; when property and labor commanded the highest prices, and no one wanted employment; when internal improvements on the grandest scale, were advancing with unheard-of rapidity; when agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the various trades, yielded their greatest profit, and all branches of business flourished; when the great staples of the country found a ready market; when the boundless West was peopling, and towns and cities rising on its bosom, as if by enchantment; when credit was unshaken, and afforded all needful facilities to trade; when the currency of the country answered the most desirable purposes of this vital agent of civilization; and when all nature conspired to sustain and augment our prosperity;—at such a time, and in such circumstances of national pride and expectation, by sundry usurpations of Government, and sundry modes of governing too much, credit was suddenly and universally destroyed; business of all kinds, except that of attorneys and sheriffs, was brought to a dead stand; laborers went begging for bread, or starved for want of it; a great portion of the community was reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and all to non-payment; no man could tell what he was worth; and the Government itself was compelled to issue Treasury Notes—a paper based solely on credit—to meet its current expenses!!! Millions of the public money were lost, and lost for ever, by this revolution in the fiscal transactions of the nation.

How the grievances we now suffer compare with those complained of in the Declaration of Independence.

Let the freemen of these United States take the Declaration of Independence in hand, and read the specifications of grievances recorded there; let them weigh well the oppressions and cruel despotism which bowed down the spirits of our fathers, till they could bear it no longer; and then let them decide and pronounce, on their own convictions, in view of that record, and of the grievances which are now crushing the spirits of this great nation, if—(hanging excepted, of modern tyranny is more indirect and refined)—let them decide, we say, with this exception, if they can find *half* the list of grievances, *half* the instances of despotic and cruel sway, *half* the want of sympathy with the miseries of a suffering people, *half* the laughing scorn thrown back in the face of complaint, *half* the pressure of complicated and overwhelming calamity, or *half* the meditated ruin, which are to be found in the history of the last few years of this country, in our present condition, in our present prospect, under our own Government! Our fathers waged the war and fought the battles of the Revolution for *principles*, because the Crown claimed to tax *tea*, &c. Now, *we* have not only principles to contend against, but their fatal, tremendous *results! Then*, our fathers strove to *prevent* what *might* come. *Now*, the task imposed upon us is to rid ourselves of the evils that have already fallen on our heads.

It can't be worse.

Manifestly the country cannot be worse by a change of Administration. But—

It must be better.

First, because there is no getting away from the fact, that our Government have brought upon us most of the evils we feel. A change of policy and measures is indispensable to our deliverance. Next, because a new administration will feel the necessity of granting relief. Those now in power cannot and will not do it, because they will not change. Thirdly, because the new administration, as we have ground to expect, will be a very able one. Fourthly, because they well know their fate before the nation will depend on the good they shall do in meeting the great exigencies of the time. They must relieve the nation, or forfeit its favour. There is no other alternative. They have maintained that the cause of our distress is bad government. They must, therefore, prove it by removing the distress. Fifthly, there is rottenness in Denmark, and it is necessary to get it out. A long lease of power to one class of men tempts corruption, and they must be more than human not to yield to it. A change is necessary to expose these corruptions, and bring the causes of our troubles to light. Sixthly, a change is necessary to maintain our happy form of Government and its free institutions. The two great parties of this country will always remain nearly equal to watch each other, and every few years there must be a change. This is essential to the preservation of our liberties. If power stays always in the hands of one party, the leaders would ruin us. This accounts for the fact, that we are nearly ruined now. It is because the leaders have been encroaching on the liberties of the people to perpetuate their power. As a nation we are now on the brink of a precipice. One step further in the same direction, may plunge us from a giddy height into an abyss where we may have to wail our fall without hope of relief.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

In the Biography of Gen. Harrison (says the Baltimore American) it is stated that at the celebrated conference held between him and Tecumseh in 1810, "a Methodist preacher by the name of Winans behaved with gallantry in seizing a musket and standing in defence of the ladies, when an instant attack was anticipated from the savages." Mr. Levi C. Harris, of Raymond, Mississippi, addressed a letter to the Rev. William Winans of the same state, requesting to know if he were the clergyman alluded to in the statement—and asking at the same time his opinion of Gen. Harrison's character, &c.

Mr. Winans is well known as a Methodist Minister of great eloquence and ability, primitive in his manners, and energetic in character. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which sat in this city last Spring, and was distinguished among the many able men in that body. We have room for some extracts only from this letter, in reply to the interrogatories of Harris. He says:

"I *am* the Winans spoken of in the Biography of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, as present on the occasion above referred to I was, during the year 1810, travelling as a Methodist itinerant preacher, on the circuit which embraced the town of Vincennes—the place of General, then Governor, Harrison's residence. At the time of the conference or council mentioned in your inquiry, I was enjoying, as I *often* did, the hospitality of the Governor. The council was held in his yard, not more than fifty yards from his door. The number of Indians belonging to the party of Tecumseh was sixty or seventy; and there were from fifty to sixty, whose party had not been openly taken; though little doubt was entertained that most of them would join that Chief, in case of collision between him and the whites.

"In the course of discussion, Tecumseh, who, as well as the rest of the Indians, was seated upon the ground, sprang to his feet, and angrily pronounced Gen'l Harrison *a liar*, or what he had just said *a lie*. The Indians of his party followed this movement of their chief; and, by tone and gesture, indicated a hostile purpose. Nearly all these Indians were armed for *close* conflict; whereas, not more than about twenty of the *whites* had any sort of arms. I was standing at the back of General Gibson, secretary of the Territory, who had been some twenty years a prisoner among the Shawnee Indians, and who, consequently, knew their manners well; and heard him say to Lieut. Jennings, "Have your men" (alluding to a Sergeant's command who were then on guard.) "Have your men ready—there is danger."

"About the same instant, the Governor rose, and bade the Interpreter tell Tecumseh that "the council was dissolved: for he would sit no longer with such a scoundrel." All believed that there was a probability of an attack from the Indians, and I have now no doubt there would have been, had not the position of Tecumseh and the other Chiefs been such with relation to the sergeant's guard, as to render it almost certain that they would fall in the onset. No man could have acted with more cool, deliberate bravery, than did Governor Harrison on this trying occasion. I spent the evening and night of this dreadful day in his family; and through the Indians were encamped within half a mile of the house, there was not in him, during the whole time, the slightest indication of a want of courage, though there was provident and judicious care taken to be ready for a night attack, should one have been made by the Indians, as was apprehended would be the case."

He goes on to say of Gen. Harrison—

"Thirty years ago, I considered him equal to any public man of his years; and his public conduct since, both in the camp, and in the senate, has satisfied me that my opinion was well founded. It will be difficult, I think, to fix upon any individual, who during the last forty years has counselled more wisely, acted more prudently or efficiently, or committed fewer errors than General William Henry Harrison. And my observation, during a *recent* intercourse with him, afforded me the gratifying assurance that his mind has lost little, if any of its activity or energy, by the wear and tear of sixty-seven years. Indeed, he might well pass for a man of not more than fifty years of age, if judged of by either his corporeal or mental vigor or elasticity."

In speaking of the private character of Gen. Harrison he observes:

Of his *justice* and *benevolence* no question will be made among those who have enjoyed the pleasure of knowing his social qualities. There lives not, probably, one man who can rise up and charge the General with injury, in regard to his property, his person or his *reputation*. On the other hand, all who know him well will bear ready testimony to the kindness, the condescension, the active benevolence of his conduct towards those whom Providence has placed in less eligible circumstances than those in which he was placed.

Of the patriotism of Gen. Harrison, the history of the West, for nearly fifty years, is the impartial record; and, as I shall not affront your intelligence by dwelling upon the instances that might be cited from that ample volume, in illustration of his character in that respect, I will only say, that, whether you consider him as the Governor of a Territory, Agent of Indian Affairs, the Commander of an Army, a Member of the state Legislature, or a Senator in Congress, you will find *love of country* the leading star of his movements—the mainspring of his actions. To *this*, he freely sacrificed wealth and ease, and what was far dearer to a man under the impulse of political ambition, that popularity with his immediate constituents upon which he depended for continuance in office. This last sacrifice he did emphatically make, when contrary to what he knew were the wishes of his Ohio constituents, he voted, in the Congress of the United States, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave holding state. How admirable the *gratitude* of *Southern* politicians, opposed to his election to the Presidency, who gratuitously denounce him as an *Abolitionist!* How nobly *they* reward such self-sacrificing patriotism, in the *disinterested* defender of *their* rights and privileges!"

It will thus be seen that the testimony of Mr. Winans coincides with that of every unprejudiced observer who has had an opportunity of being personally witness of Gen. Harrison's memorable actions. The fact that the brave old hero achieved the most of his great exploits in a remote wilderness, or a thinly peopled territory; or the native modesty of his character, which never permitted him to blazon forth his own deeds to the world; these two considerations or both together must have induced on the part of his opponents that singular hardihood and effrontery which emboldened them to call his character in question. Every successive developement that makes Gen. Harrison better known to his countrymen, discloses some new quality of excellence that raises him still higher in their regard, and establishes more firmly his claims to their confidence and gratitude.

The Screws dropping out.—We give below an extract from a letter of Governor Runnels, of Mississippi, to a Whig Committee of Natchez. Gov. Runnels has been a main pillar of the Van Buren party in Mississippi. In truth, it seems as if the very pillars of Van Burenism are crumbling every where.

Gov. Runnels says: "I am, and ever shall be, a democrat; and when those who profess the doctrines of democracy carry them out in good faith, I will be found acting with them, and not till then. I have no political views to subserve, but will, regardless of the source from which they emanate, contribute to oppose those measures that I think are calculated to injure my country, and to advocate such as I conceive are calculated to sustain our free institutions, and spread peace, prosperity, and happiness through the land.

"The financial concerns of the country are in so deplorable a condition that a change cannot be for the worse. I am clearly of opinion that the doctrines of an exclusive gold and silver currency are calculated to produce a scene of bankruptcy and ruin never before witnessed in our devoted country.

"I have heretofore been an advocate of the 'exclusive state bank system,' but I am now fully convinced that, in consequence of local influences and local causes, neither the Government nor the people can prosper without the aid of a National Bank. Such a bank can and will, as it has done heretofore, give a currency preferable to a metallic currency alone. I am not an advocate for inconvertible bank paper, but for such a one as will better subserve all commercial purposes, and which can, at the will of the holders, be converted into gold and silver.

"In voting for General Harrison, let it not be said that I am sustaining a man

who is unworthy of public confidence. He is the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson, of James Madison, and of James Monroe. He has always been found ready and willing to enter the ranks in his country's defence, and I see nothing charged against him which has been sustained by proof calculated, in my opinion, to render him obnoxious to the charge of being a federalist.

"It is true that Gen. Harrison, after having devoted a large portion of his life to the service of his country, has retired from public life and sought his ease and comfort by his own fireside; but when the tocsin of war was sounded, or his country's liberties endangered, he has ever been found among the first to gird on his armor in defence of his home and his country's cause.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

H. G. RUNNELS."

ELECTION RESULTS & PROSPECTS.

Already within a few brief months since the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, and since the People of the country have set themselves to work in a serious and rigid scrutiny into the merits of their rulers, and their claims to further support, the Whig opposition have carried almost every election; have gained, in five states alone, *twelve members of Congress*, and have rescued from the hands and rule of the spoilers *seven state Legislatures*, namely, those of Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Gorgia, and Ohio.

Viewing these signal triumphs in states but recently among the most devoted to the Administration as evidence of the sense of the country at large, and conclusive of the formal sentence of condemnation and dismissal which is about to be pronounced by an indignant people upon incompetent, unfaithful, and unworthy rulers, we take leave to congratulate our friends throughout the Union on the glorious and heart cheering prospects which this great revolution opens to our common country. One not among the least of its benefits, is the renewed confidence which it brings to the heart of the despondi g patriot in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and in their capacity for self-government—a truth which many among our wisest and best men had begun to doubt, and in which the faith even of the Republican patriarch Jefferson was shaken by the first appearance and welcome of that portentous cloud which was destined to overspread and darken the land How cheering, therefore, must be this change to the thousands of patriotic hearts which have been watching with sadness and anxiety the downward course of the Government, and all the evil tendencies of an Administration which threatened the universal corruption and irremedial ruin of the country! They have seen their government administered solely with a view to the maintenance of a party; they have seen all its patronge, its honors, and its power unscrupulously diverted from their constitutional and legitimate ends to uphold the supremacy of that party; they have seen their country sink from a state of happiness, unexampled in the history of the world, to one of unexampled ruin and distress; and they have seen a confiding and betrayed people, shutting their eyes to the light of truth and the chastisements of experience, still unwilling to discard from their confidence the authors of all the evil. But, thanks to that redeeming spirit now abroad throughout the land, which has spoken from Maine to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the distant West, the spell of political enchantment is broken; the people are at length awake to their wrongs and to their abused and outrage confidence; another revolution is going forward, peaceful indeed, but no less determined nor less glorious than that which resisted and prostrated the tyranny of England.

We congratulate those steadfast patriots who have toiled so long and so faithfully for their country, under every discouragement, and under the denunciations of power, with nothing to cheer them beyound a good cause and a sacred discharge of duty, that deliverance is at hand. And we earnestly invoke every man who has embarked in this great and good cause, to redouble his efforts and presevere until the good work shall be completed—until final success shall crown his efforts, and his country be fully redeemed, *National Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PARTY NAMES AND NATURES.

Messrs. Editors;—I have devoted a long life in the endeavor to discover truth, and to call things by their right names. I hear a man state to day that "the elections go very bad for the Democrats." I start back with surprise and regret, and say to myself: *Ah! my poor country, then she is to go over board at last!* But what do you mean? I resume. Who? Which party? "Why," says the individual with whom I am conversing, "the Whigs are carrying all before them in New Jersey and Ohio." Blessed be God! I mentally ejaculate.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am a Democrat, and I am a Whig; and I would not cease to be either for all the gold in the universe. But I mean by Democrat a Republican. I mean Democrat in a good sense, and not in its Locofoco, helter skelter, slambang sense; not your mob sense; agrarian, club-law sense; not your Van Buren sense, to consider the government as one thing, and the People another, and that "*the people expect too much from the government*," as though the government was something that its administrators owned, and which it was afraid the people—the beggarly people—would throng and tease and get away from them. I call this, Messrs. Editors, Kingship,—Kingship of the age of Harry the 8th, and even further back.

To call this Democracy is sheer falsehood and sheer deception. It is not only entirely untrue, but real nonsense; sufficient to make one shake with laughter, if the subject were not too serious It is what the noble and lamented Col. Crockett would have called "not good nonsense."

I trust, Messrs. Editors, that the day has passed when passed when the people of this country are to depend on mere professions and names. Let men be judged of by their works. Those who really love the people, and the public good, and the cause of pure republicanism, will never be found to be grossly absorbed in selfishness; never eternally preaching liberty, and at the same time acting the DESPOT.

The Van Buren party is not the Democratic party—that is, the true Republican party. The Whig party is the real Republican party. As to some of the old Federalists being of the Whig party, it is nothing here nor there; but if it was, there are old Federalists closely allied to Van Buren, and who, to say the least, would not do honor to any party; whilst those who are attached to the Whig party are distinguished, not only for their great talents, but true patriotism and private worth.

The Van Buren party is such a party as never before came along. It is the refuse of all parties, and the poison of all parties. Despotism, selfishness, and defalcation, are some of its striking characteristics. It will constitute a solemn warning to this good country, to all future time, unless it be the will of Providence that she should be fatally blind to her own safety.

A WHIG DEMOCRAT.

From the Raleigh Star.

HARRISON'S DEMOCRACY.

The People's candidate for the Presidency has been again and again accused by the Administration presses of having once been a black cockade Federalist and a supporter of the alien and sedition laws. We have already imparted testimonies to the public, which were not only adequate to the task of convincing any ingenuous mind that Gen. Harrison was never tinctured with Federalism, but competent to the higher achievement of proving him to be one of the purest, most consistent and rigid Democrats now living. But we will continue to present these evidences on that subject until the most prejudiced of the old hero's enemies shall be compelled to kneel with reverence to their impressive weight and authority. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions have been generally appealed to by the leading disciples of the Democratic faith as being the only fair and lucid exponents of Republican principles. It appears that Gen. Harrison was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1820. A committee of which he was chairman, reported the following Resolution which was adopted. The extract below is copied from the Journal of the Ohio Senate:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several states that compose the American Union and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislature of Kentucky and Virginia, in their resolutions of November and December 1798, and January 1800, and do consider that their priciples have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Which motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 29. Nays 4.

They who voted in the affirmative were.

Messrs. Eli Baldwin, Nathaniel Beasley, Ephraim Brown, Wm. R Cole, Geo Fithian, Joseph Foos Jonathan Foster, Wm. Gass, W. H. HARRISON James Heaton, W. L. Henderson, David Jennings, Robert Lucas, John McLaughlin, Nathaniel McLean, Thomas M'Millan, George Newcom, Michael Ogwait, John Pollock, David Robb, Almon Ruggles, Wm. Russel, James Roberts, David Shelby, Samuel Swearingen, John Thompson, Daniel Womeldorf, Aaron Wheeler, and Allen Trimble, (Speaker,)—29.

They who voted in the Negative were.

Messrs. John Mathews, Elnathan Scofield, John Spencer, and Sardine Stone,—4.

Most of the Virginia politicians have ever looked to the Celebrated Report and Resolutions of '98 and '9, as a sort of political Bible. They emanated from James Madison and John Taylor, two of the fathers of the Republican church. The Kentucky Resolutions proceeded from a source no less high and orthodox. They were drafted by Thomas Jefferson. These papers were considered by State Right's politicians to contain the very best exposition of the Federal Constitution, which has ever been put forth. Some twenty years after they made their appearance, we see William Henry Harrison coming forward in the Ohio Legislature, and reporting and voting for a resolution "*recognizing and approving the doctrines*" therein contained.

Naturalization fraud at Philadelphia—The magnitude of the fraud which is now known and admitted to have been accomplished at the recent election in Philadelphia city and county is really calculated to excite astonishment. The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday contains a large mass of names which are understood to have been fraudulently interpolated in the records of the court, as of persons who had filed their declaration of intention to become citizens *two years ago*—so as to confer on them the privilege of voting. And it is stated in the Philadelphia Sentinel that no less than *thirty leaves*, containing pretended declarations of aliens, and printed in exact imitation of the genuine, have been interpolated in the Book of Declarations of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county. These thirty leaves—sixty pages, we presume—of counterfeit declarations all bear date in 1838, so as to make them two years prior to the elections of the present year. Such a monstrous forgery—such a wholesale fraud upon the rights of the legal voter—is enough to make one shudder, especially when it is known that, after the forgery in the record is successfully accomplished, the crime of deliberate perjury must be yet added, to make that of forgery available for the object intended. Every individual claiming to vote under these forged papers, comprised in sixty pages of the record, must make oath that he had "declared his intentions" *two years* previously; and this oath of the party applicant must be supported by the attestation of a qualified voter, also under oath, that he had resided five years in the United States. Such wholesale forgery and perjury, with a view to corrupt the ballot box, and to carry an election against the will of the legal voters, is truly appalling.

We rejoice to perceive that the Court of General Sessions, whose records have been thus *sported with*, are busily engaged in the endeavor to ascertain the extent of the fraud, and to discover its authors, to the end that the latter may be handed over to the insulted laws of the land. Every honest man must wish success to this judicial effort— for elections, instead of being free, are a mere farce and imposition, if such frauds can be perpetrated with impunity. Meantime, we may learn something of the manner of swelling out a majority in Philadelphia county!

Balt. Patriot.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

From the Charlottesville Advocate.

Were we to look merely to the *professions* of the Van Buren party, we could regard its members in no other light than as genuine Jeffersonian Republicans. They claim to hold the opinions of this most distinguished founder of the republican school. But when we contrast their *practices* with those of their professed leader, we find that they are as different as light and darkness or truth and falsehood. Look, for example, at the radically different doctrine held by Mr. Jefferson and the present dominant faction, in reference to the interference of office holders in elections. Mr. Jefferson regarded such interference as good cause of removal; whilst Mr. V. Buren and his adherents consider it not only the right but the duty of office holders to exert their influence in behalf of their chief. Such is now considered the received doctrine of the party, as appears from Mr. Wall's report. Amos Kendall is but carrying out this dangerous doctrine, in the appeal which he has lately made to every postmaster in the Union to assist in procuring and returning subscribers to the Extra Globe. The following is an extract from a circular addressed by Mr. Jefferson to his office-holders, soon after his election:

"One thing I would say, that, as to the future, *interference in elections*, whether of the State or General Government, *by officers of the latter*, should be deemed CAUSE OF REMOVAL; because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government" THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Seasonable Anecdote.—A gentleman has told us a little incident which occurred at Canandaigua, N. Y., which is too good to be lost.

A number of travellers had stopped for the night at the stage house of a loco foco mail contractor, who like all the spoilsmen was very unreserved in his wholesale abuse of "Granny Harrison"—denounced him as a coward and a knave, and calling him every thing but what he is.

Directly one of the strangers present, who had manifested a good deal of uneasiness, approached him and inquired if he knew "enough about him"—he then asked him if he knew any one who was personally acquainted with him—to which he replied in the negative. "Well," said the traveller, "I know and have known him for a number of years, and have resided in his immediate neighborhood, and I know him to be an honest, intelligent and brave man. I, sir, am a supporter of the present administration and an office holder under Government. I shall vote for Mr. Van Buren, but it is such unprincipled rascals as yourself, and such lies as those you have just uttered, which will, if persisted in, be the means of electing Gen. Harrison to the Presidency." The effect of this honest rebuke upon the contractor was such as to make him look as cheap as if he had been caught stealing a sheep, and the merriment of his guests was not a little excited.

What the Abolitionists think of Gen. Harrison.

We commend the following to the perusal of those who try to fix the charge of Abolitionism on Gen. Harrison. It is an extract from the Ohio Philanthropist, of June, 1840, a violent abolition paper:

"Towards Gen. Harrison personally we have no ill will—he is an old man and should be respected—he has done his country much service, and throughout a long life given evidence of fair talent and singular integrity in the public stations he has been called to fill. It would be unbecoming in us to rail against one, who has lifted his arms in defence of his country's right, and on so many occasions displayed an ardent and sincere patriotism. But neither age, nor station, nor past services and honors should screen a man from rebuke, when he so far forgets his own dignity, the claims of justice, the highest good of his country, and the authority of the Father of all, *as to lend his countenance to American Slavery.* All the good that he has done cannot palliate such conduct. Mr. Tyler, the remaining candidate cannot be outdone in anti-abolition animosity."

Connecticut Convention.—The Norwich Courier contains an interesting account of the great Whig Convention recently held in that city, consisting of about twelve thousand persons. Among the speakers were John Davis and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, William L. Stone, of New York, Col. Dixon and John F. Trumbull, of Connecticut. The editor of the Courier says:

We are indebted to General William Williams for a catalogue of the names, ages, and places of residence of seventy heroes of the Revolution, and other aged citizens, present at the late Whig Convention in Norwich.

The document is highly interesting, and includes individuals of various ages, from seventy to eighty-nine years; the average ages of the whole seventy being seventy-eight years each. Of these some were at the battle of Bunker Hill, and others at the surrender of Burgoyne, the battle of Yorktown or the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. They well remember the sacrifices made by the Whigs of the Revolution, and remind us of the animating example of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Dreadful Earthquake.—The account of the falling of a part of Mount Ararat, shaken down by an earthquake, with a terrible destruction of human life, is confirmed. The St. Petersburg *Abeille du Nord* of September 11th, publishes the following letter, dated Tifflis, August 13th:

"You have, doubtless, heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Alakitcheman, damaged all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Sharoour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner, that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven wersts, (nearly five English miles.)

Among others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Above one thousand inhabitants were buried under heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins, and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above-mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterraneous commotions.

The Northeastern Boundary.—A correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, writing from Bangor on Wednesday last says:

Two of the young men who accompanied the Boundary Commissioners have arrived in this city. I am informed that the whole ground has been carefully examined, and that the Commissioners are on their return. Their report will probably come to us by way of Washington; and until we get it, we must put up with such information as may casually fall from those connected with the expedition.

I am informed that there is not a doubt upon the minds of the Commissioners, that the line claimed by the Americans is the true line; and that no person who makes the examination with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion. This, I have no doubt, is correct, and all we want to bring this irritating question to a close, is energetic and determined action on the part of the government.

Another Land Slide at Plaquemine.—The Iberville Gazette of the 17th inst, says: "About six arpents of the public road in front of the town of Plaquemine, has been carried away by another slide of earth. The slide began about two hundred feet from the former one; so that there will be at least fifteen arpents of levee to be made to preserve the town and a great part of the parish on the right bank of the river from the danger of an overflowing. This [second disaster] took place on Friday last, and the ground still continues to settle. The e now remain of the whole front of the town but a small point where boats can land, and if that slides, there will be no steamboat landing until high water."

Popular vote of Maine.—The Governor and Council of Maine have counted and declared the vote in Maine for members of Congress, given at the time of the late election. The whole number of Whig votes given in the state, including 30 scattering, was 45,347; the whole number of Van Buren votes, including 198 scattering, is 45,110, making a Whig majority of 237, and a nett Whig gain of 6,734 votes compared with the election of 1839; proving that the Whigs in September had the popular vote of Maine, and corroborating the fact that Edward Kent received the majority of votes cast for Governor on the 14th ultimo. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Further Renunciations in Maine.—The Portland Daily Advertiser of Monday evening publishes a document signed by Joseph Walker, Enoch Crocker, Samuel Rolfe, and twelve other citizens of Portland and vicinity, who have been until recently adherents of the Van Buren party, but "having been constrained by their convictions of duty to abandon the party leaders whom they have hitherto supported, take this method to make known to their fellow-citizens the reasons which have induced them to take this step." The Advertiser states that they are some of the most active, respectable, and influential members of the old Democratic party in that city, and of the Jackson and Van Buren party, and several of them have held offices in the city government. The paper signed by them contains a series of ten good and substantial reasons for abandoning the party with which they have been hitherto associated.

A Striking Change.—In 1828, when a member of the national Senate, Mr. Van Buren, whilst reprobating, in severe terms, the then alarming extent of Executive patronage, proclaimed that 50 clerks were amply sufficient for the whole of the departments. He is now President of the United States with full powers at command, to correct the evil, and the number of clerks has swollen to 104! *Star.*

More Democratic Economy.—During Mr. Adams's administration, the salaries of clerks about the different custom houses were from $500 to $650 —these salaries are now from $600 to $1250. In 1828, the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, the number of clerks about the Custom House at New York was 174. In 1840, the last year of Martin Van Buren's administration, the number of clerks about the same Custom House, is 491. The total compensation paid these clerks during Mr. Adams' administration was $119,630 39. The total amount of compensation paid them at this time, is $343,540 99—yet Mr. Adams' administration was overthrown for its federal extravagance. Martin Van Buren's must be sustained for its democratic economy. *Star.*

The difference at Home.—The District in which Col. Preston resides, in South Carolina, elected the entire Whig ticket; whereas, the Senatorial District in which Mr. Calhoun, the great Southern prop and stay of the present Administration, resides, elected six Whigs and one Democrat!

The state has been carried for the Administration by a very large majority.

LIBERIA has a population of 4500 American colonists, and 33,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 300,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts. More than thirty ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath Schools are regularly attended. And on the whole, the colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness. *Presbyterian.*

Wisdom of Cherokee Rulers.—We learn though John Ross, a principal Cherokee chief, that the council of his nation have passed a law, making the trafic in ardent spirits a penal offence, and the consequence has been, that 15,000 gallons on its way into the nation, were stopped and re shipped. Let the rulers of more refined and superior nations learn wisdom from the simple and unsophisticated child of nature. *Bapt. Recorder.*

FLORIDA.—The Savannah Georgian contains information derived from a correspondent at Fort Holmes of the capture on the 6th instant of a mail by Indians from the express rider, containing Government despatches. The rider saw the Indians before they fired, and throwing himself at length upon the horse galloped through the enemy, about fourteen of whom fired at him, and one ball carried away his hat. He however escaped without a wound, but his horse ran about 100 yards and fell; the rider seized the mail bags and fled towards Fort Mitchell, pursued by the Indians as far as Orange Creek, a distance of four miles, when he effected his escape; the bags he had been obliged to drop in the course of the chase. Lieut. J. McKinstry, of the 2d infantry, with 25 men, started in pursuit, but without discovering more than the trail of the Indians and the larger portion of the mail, the letters being unopened. All the Government despatches, which are supposed to contain important information with regard to the opening campaign, were carried off, thus establishing the proof that the Indians have with them some who can read; the envelope of the official papers was also found on the spot.

New Orleans, Oct. 20.

Late from Texas.—By the arrival of the schooner Yew-Tree, we are in receipt of dates as late as the 5th instant, from Galveston. The only item of local interest is a rumor of an attack made on San Antonio by the Comanches. A severe battle is reported to have taken place, in which many of the residents were killed. The rumor is stated in the St. Louis Advocate of the 21st ultimo, as having been brought by a traveller from Victoria. It is not mentioned in the Galveston papers of a later date, and we are inclined to the opinion that it is a false alarm. The cotton crop of Texas this year is quite productive. The estimate is that 50,000 bales will be raised. The harvest of grain and other products is also abundant. The country will not be under the necessity of importing its provisions. On account of the scarcity of money, and the sparseness of population, lands still continue very low. All circumstances considered, the prospects of the country were never more flattering. In the Galveston Courier of the 6th October, is published a Proclamation of Felix Houston to the citizens of Texas, inviting them to join an expedition against the Indians.

The plan is to raise an army of sixteen hundred men and march beyond the frontier settlements of Texas. There a line of block-houses is to be built, an abundant stock of provisions laid in, and the necessary arrangements made to carry on a winter's campaign. Gen. Houston is very confident of success, and the probability is, that the project will be brought into operation. *Bulletin.*

STATE LANDS—PUNGO LAKE.

A ball was given at Leachville on Tuesday, to celebrate the completion of Pungo Canal.

Our readers are aware that this canal has been cut by our late fellow townsman, Maj. Walter Gwynn, for the purpose of draining, in part, the Mattamuskeet lands, which the state is now engaged in reclaiming.

The lands, as we have before stated, lie chiefly in the counties of Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrel, constituting a body of 70 or 80,000 acres, which is now being drained under the direction of the Literary Board, for the benefit of the state. The canal which is just completed is between six and seven miles long, and connects Pungo lake with Pungo river.

Besides this canal, Maj. Gywnn is cutting one of the same length, from Alligator lake to Rutman's creek. The land through which these canals pass cannot be excelled in fertility, being a purely vegetable mould upon a clay substratum.

The value of these lands to the state may be readily estimated when we assure the reader that those already prepared for cultivation by private individuals sell readily at $40 per acre, and the whole cost of reclaiming them is put down at $130,000.

Besides these lands, North Carolina owns valuable tracts in Jones, Carteret, Brunswick and Columbus, which she contemplate, subjecting to the same system of drainages and we doubt not a move will be made in the next legislature upon this subject. *Wilmington Adv.*

To the Victors, &c.—Gen. Howard, the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor of Indiana, has received the appointment of Governor of Iowa Territory, vice Gov. Lucas, whose term of service has expired. This was no more than was expected. Whom the *people* reject, the *President* appoints—thus showing that the latter has no regard for the feelings and interests of the former.

Interesting News from Oregon—From a report of one of the Methodist missionaries in the Oregon Territory, it appears that more than five hundred of the Flat-Head Indians have lately professed Christianity and been admitted to church membership. *Highland Messenger.*

The way Whigs are Made in Virginia.—The wife of a good Whig in Mecklenburg, Va. a few days ago, presented her husband with three fine boys at a birth. In due time they were baptized and the names of *William* given to one, *Henry* to the second, and *Harrison* to the third, the three perfecting the name of *William Henry Harrison.* The children are all doing well, and may well be regarded as the jewels of an affectionate mother. The father is a meritorious Whig, and deserves well of his country for such addition to his cause.

Nag's Head Advocate.

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.
Octob 23. 4t—

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November, 5.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B BAKER, of New-Hanover.

Election to be held on the 2d Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

"Up, Freemen, in your might of soul,
Come from your vallies and your rocks;
Spurn vile oppression's hard control,
And rally to the ballot box."

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

the 12th day of November,

this election will take place throughout the state for fifteen electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Our Whig friends should remember that the Administration party are tho roughly organized, and that every possible exertion will be made to bring every man to the polls. This should be met with corresponding exertions on our part. Let every Whig go to the polls and cast in his vote, and we shall carry our ticket by at least ten thousand majority. Great and important principles are at stake; the very existence, perhaps, of our free institutions; certainly their purity is in danger. Rightly viewing these perils, no true Whig will permit any light matter to detain him from the polls. To what ridicule shall we expose ourselves, if the arrogant boasting of the Standard shall be permitted to become true! "Let the same number of votes be cast for Van Buren in November as were cast for Saunders in August, and we shall carry the state by six thousand votes," said the Standard a few weeks ago; thereby insinuating that *fourteen thousand* Whigs will be absent from their posts on the 12th of November. No such foul disgrace, we trust, will be permitted to stain the name of Whig; but, animated by the spirit of '76, every man of them will be found ready to do his duty in the great battle on the

12th of NOVEMBER.

A New Defence.—It appears from the last Standard that a new defence has been entered up in behalf of Mr. Van Buren in the Negro Witness case. John M. Botts, a member of Congress from Virginia, was somewhat instrumental in making public the fact that Mr. Van Buren sanctioned the introduction of Negro witnesses upon the trial of Lieut. Hooe; and as the matter of this charge could not be disproved, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer has very ingeniously conjured up a charge against Mr. Botts. And the Standard reiterates the story, accompanied with an exhortation that "the fact be stated to every man in North Carolina who has heard of the Hooe case;" gravely imagining, we suppose, that if the People can be made to believe that somebody in Virginia, upon a trial before a magistrate, once "sought to introduce the testimony of one of his slaves against his overseer, a white man," they can very readily be induced to sustain a President who sanctions the introduction of precisely such testimony against white men in trials before naval or military Courts Martial. The Standard may rest assured that the people cannot be so readily led from their purpose. Proving Mr. Botts guilty, (if it could be done, which we very much doubt,) would not make Mr. Van Buren innocent. No one ever looked upon the treason of Benedict Arnold with less detestation, because Aaron Burr was afterwards suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy. The editors of the Standard will find it so on Thursday next.

But as to the truth of the charge against Mr. Botts: The Standard says it is not denied; but this is a mistake. The Petersburg Intelligencer says, that so effectual was Mr. Botts's defence of himself against this foul and false charge, that there is not a man in Petersburg who heard him who does not believe that gross injustice has been done to him. Even his political opponent, the Hon Francis F. Rives, virtually acknowledged the falsehood of the charge by retracting it, and declaring that he should not again allude to it. A course of conduct which we are afraid the Standard has not the magnanimity to follow.

The Standard has made out "a *conjectural* table of the Presidential contest," in which, for the purpose of electing Mr. Van Buren, the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, are put down on his side; the loss of any one of which will insure his defeat. We do not believe that he can get either New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Mississippi; but that he will get Tennessee, there is not the remotest probability. All the accounts we have seen or heard, show directly the reverse. We have, during the last summer and fall, seen several persons, residents of Tennessee, some of whom have passed through the whole length of the state, and had many opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, all of whom concur in the opinion that the state will go for Harrison and Tyler by a handsome majority. The accounts received through our exchange papers add strength to this opinion; and a letter now before us, from a friend in Giles county, dated the 11th of October, speaks of it as certain that the Whigs will carry the state. Our correspondent says that extra exertions were making: that the country had been literally flooded with Montgomery and Hawkins's *lie-bills;* and that now General Jackson, Gov. Polk, Felix Grundy and Gov. Carroll were out on a tour through the western district. But all these would not do; Tennessee was sure to "follow in the footsteps" of her illustrious mother, the old North State, and go for *Tip* and *Ty* by a majority of at least 10,000.

The Standard says: "It is a fact that not one single public defaulter has been appointed by Mr. Van Buren." The truth of this assertion will be better understood when the accounts come to be settled up on the 4th of March next. But this we can now say, if defaulters have not been *put in* by Mr. Van Buren, it is an admitted fact that many have been *kept in* by him. Public documents show instances of deficiencies to the amount of ten, twenty, fifty, and even a hundred thousand dollars, which have been overlooked because of partizan services. The fear of giving offence to these *disinterested* public servants has tied up the hands of justice, and a time-serving policy has been adopted—"BETTER LET IT BE!!"

The *Rev.* Joshua Lawrence has recently published a letter in the Tarborough Press to clear himself from the suspicion of being a Whig. From this letter the editors of the Standard have made a short extract, which they consider to be a very "striking illustration of the beauties of banking." He likens the banks to Joseph in Egypt, and then proceeds in this wise:

"The famine of money is come and where is the gold and silver? In the banks. Where is the plenty of bank notes? Why in the banks. Now, my good farmers and mechanics, get it if you can. Sell your labor, your produce, your land, and negroes, and break to shivers for aught we care, we will suspend specie payments and not loan you money. So Pharaoh-like, we will have your horses, cattle, land, negroes, and you a slave, is the final end of banking to mechanics and farmers!!"

Such is the raving of a political maniac, endorsed by the Standard as "a *striking illustration* of the beauties of banking!" If the banks retain in their vaults all the silver and gold and the bank notes, and refuse to lend, how can they get possession of the horses and cattle and land and negroes? Certainly the "mechanics and farmers" will not be so generous as to *give* them to the Banks. And again, if all the notes are retained in the banks, they will have none in circulation, and of course owe nothing; in that case, how can they be charged with suspending specie payments? And if they refuse to lend their money, but keep it hoarded up in their vaults, how could they hope to reap any profit upon their stock, the very end and purpose of their existence!

It has become fashionable of late to charge the banks with at one time expanding and at another curtailing their issues, as if in mere wantonness to create fluctuations in the price of property, and thereby ruin their customers. But a moment's reflection would show how absurd was such a supposition. Bank stockholders, like all other persons engaged in business, are actuated by a desire to make a profit upon their investments, and what would be more likely to enhance their profits, than the general prosperity of their customers? Is it not natural to suppose that the amount of their loans, and consequently of their issues, would always be as large as a prudent management of their concerns would admit? And is it not evident that an unsteady course, such as would seriously injure their customers, would greatly diminish, if it did not altogether destroy their profits? But with banks as with every thing else, it is very easy to find matters of offence when a person is determined to condemn.

There are many charlatans at this day, whose only hope for public favor is based upon vehement invectives against the banks. But the people are beginning to see through all this duplicity, and will require more substantial evidence of ability to serve them, than the violence of their railing against institutions they do not understand, and which wise men, taught by the experience of many years, have thought essential to the prosperity of the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States was held in Pennsylvania and Ohio on Friday last. From Ohio we have of course yet heard nothing. From Pennsylvania, a slip from the office of the Pennsylvania Reporter, a Van Buren print, received in this place, gives the result in 21 counties, including the city and county of Philadelphia. According to these returns, the Van Buren ticket was 1,148 ahead. The administration party have always claimed the state of Pennsylvania, and it is possible they may have carried it; but we consider it still doubtful. Even if the Vans have carried the state, the Whigs have no need to be discouraged. It should be recollected that the Standard, in its estimate last week, set down the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi for Van Buren; and yet he had but three votes to spare. There can be no reason to suppose he can carry all those states.

The election took place in Virginia, and eleven or twelve other states on Monday last; but the only returns received is from the town of Petersburg, in which the result was—

Van Buren,	262
Harrison,	245
	17

The "Last Card."

A Villainous Fraud and Forgery!!

A gross imposition upon the people of the United States has been perpetrated by some unprincipled men, who appear to be willing to sacrifice every thing to the success of their party. A short time since the New York Courier and Enquirer cautioned the Whigs throughout the Union against the frauds which might be attempted, and mentioned, as among the last cards which the Administration has to play, the following, viz: To issue two forged letters purporting to be written by Gen. Harrison—one to be circulated at the South, denouncing slavery in the bitterest terms—the other to be circulated in the Eastern states, lauding the institutions of slavery, and denouncing all opposed to it. This, and other indications of recklessness in the administration party, have induced some of the Whig papers in this state to caution their readers against attempts at imposition.—These cautions were noticed in the Standard last week, in a style of bluster and bravado. No man "dare charge us with fraud or the design of fraud to our face," says the Standard. The Standard may not have participated in it; but nevertheless fraud has been committed. *Forged letters have been issued.* The one for the South appears in what is called "The Emancipator-Extra"—enough, of itself, to condemn the whole matter; because if the editor of that print really considered Gen. Harrison an Abolitionist, and on that account desired his elevation to the Presidency, he would not take pains to circulate at the South what he knew would have a tendency to defeat his own wishes. Many other circumstances, which we have not now time to specify, go to show that it is a gross and impudent falsehood. The matter is sufficiently explained in the following article from James Lyons, esq., one of the candidates on the Whig Electoral ticket of Virginia, which we copy from the Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday last:

To the People.

Within the last forty eight hours, two letters have been circulated among us, purporting to be a correspondence between Gen. Harrison and Arthur Tappan, J. Leavett and H. Dresser, in which Gen. Harrison is made to avow himself an Abolitionist. This was the *last card* of a desperate and reckless crew of office holders to cheat and delude the People into the support of Mr. Van Buren, that they might, under his protection, continue to plunder you of your money and your rights. The Whigs promptly pronounced it to be a *forgery*, because they knew that the man who had surrendered office to save the South from the machinations of Martin Van Buren upon the Missouri question, and had been a patriot in active service from his boyhood, could not now degrade himself by such an act, to obtain any office, or commit any act unworthy of "an honest man and a gentleman." I have now the satisfaction to lay before you a letter received this morning from Gen. Harrison, *in his own hand writing*, (post marked "Cincinnati, Oct. 27th,") pronouncing the correspondence referred to, a "*vile forgery*." This correspondence was the "last card" of the *Corruptionists;* let the last act of the people be to expel them from power.

JAMES LYONS.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1840.

My Dear Sir: I have received a Hand Bill which contains a letter said to have been written by me to Arthur Tappan and others, in which I proclaim Abolition principles. It has my name to it, but is a **vile forgery.** On the 2nd of October, I was at Columbus.*

Yours in haste, the mail just closing.

WM. H. HARRISON.

James Lyons, esq

* The forged letter is dated, "Cincinnati, October 2."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Oct. 27.

There is a torrent of politics, and nothing else, in the city just now. The extraordinary doings in what the Recorder of the city calls a Court of Inquiry, are degenerating into a farce. The Recorder is a high party man of the loco foco school; the District Attorney is ditto. Last evening their court was a scene of riot and row. Some time ago, the Mayor, Recorder, and District Attorney, at night, went to the house of a Mr. Pierce, a loco foco, with whom some of Glentworth's papers were lodged, which papers they seized, and carried off; Pierce, in all probability, assenting. Glentworth's counsel protested against this seizure of his papers, and the protest having been considered, the Recorder last evening decided that he had a right to open the papers, which Pierce had put under seal. Glentworth requested a look at the papers, (all in court,) and when they were in his hands, he seized them as his property; whereupon a scuffle ensued, the Recorder struggling to get back the papers, Glentworth to keep them, and others soon interfering, the squabble became general, though the Mayor cried out peace and order. Order was at last restored, many coats being torn though, and some hurt a little, when the Recorder pledged himself as a magistrate, as a man of honor, to produce the papers before the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (Edwards,) who should be called upon to decide on a writ of replevin that Glentworth had got out for his papers, and under which, during the scuffle, the Sheriff was present, participating in it, and claiming the papers under the writ.

This morning the Recorder (Morris,) met Judge Edwards in chamber, according to his pledge, and keeping Glentworth's papers under his arm, protected by his overcoat, refused to produce them any further; and Judge Edwards inquiring what the parties wanted of him, and being told, replied, that this writ of replevin was a matter with which he had nothing to do, whereupon the Recorder adjourned to another building, and commenced taking more depositions.

This conspiracy of the Federal office holders to involve the leading Whigs of New York and Philadelphia in a violation of the elective franchise, appears more extensive the more we hear from a distance. The East and the North have been flooded with extras. The story of Gov. Seward's arrest and Mr. Grinnell's having run away, is flying all over New England. But a reaction is commencing and has commenced, on which, if I do not misjudge, the Whigs will profit from it. It was a mistake in Messrs. Hoyt and Butler to stir up such an excitement in this city. The city was theirs by a large majority a week ago, but if the Whigs here, the Whig merchants especially, now work as in 1834, and the excitement seems as great, then the city is no longer locofoco.

New York, October 29.

The conspiracy business is yet in progress. The Recorder holds his court of inquiry, summoning all sorts of rascals, among some respectable people, in a vain effort to implicate the Whig party in an importation of voters from Philadelphia in 1838. The Recorder does not yet open the Glentworth papers. In going into a private house at midnight, and seizing private papers, he unquestionably feels that he has gone too far. Our lawyers all say it will lead to an impeachment, and that the act has no precedent this side of the ocean, and none on the other since the days of the Stuarts. In the mean time Glentworth tells the Recorder, in a letter, he has no objection to the opening of the papers, which he says Mr. Butler has already seen, but he protests against the seizure. Public curiosity is of course excited, and there is a wish to know what is in the mysterious papers.

The lies in circulation are innumerable. In some parts of the state the arrest of Governor Seward is placarded. In Rhode Island, it is stated that Daniel Webster was seized here, put in irons, and sent on to Massachusetts. Rewards are offered for Grinnell in the western part of Massachusetts. This Titus Oates plot of Mr. Butler beats *all nater*, as Jack Downing has it. It is not only the town talk, but the country talk. Libel suits in the mean time multiply. The Bay State Democrat, Boston Post, and Albany Argus are all under bonds to appear and answer for libels.

Never was there a greater aberation than this plot! It will not change a vote either way. It has a salutary effect on the Whig merchants of the city in rousing them to the most energetic action. Grinnell's personal friends, who are very numerous, will spare no pains now to put him in. The sailors, masters of vessels, mates, stevedores, &c. held an immense meeting last night in Franklin square, which is in a maritime ward, whence they marched to Grinnell's house, where they made the air ring with their cheers. In consequence of a torrent of rain falling to day, the proposed Whig meeting in the Park is postponed.

Mr. Webster is ill at Franklin, New Hampshire, and is thought to be unable further to address the People prior to the election. He has worked hard, and is probably worn out.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Go to the Polls on the 12th of November, and see that every friend of Harrison and Reform does likewise.

Look to your Tickets. See that they contain the names of the 15 Whig Electors, and of those 15 *only*. It is said that your opponents in other states intend to put an additional name on the Whig Tickets, so as to vitiate the vote. If you have any illiterate neighbors, who cannot read for themselves, see that they be not deceived in this or any other way.

Be on your guard to meet any reports put in circulation. It is said at the North, that a *fac simile* of the Cincinnati Gazette has been printed, to circulate just before the election; that it is dressed in mourning and full of lamentations at the *pretended death* of Gen. Harrison.

It is said that spurious letters, from Gen. Harrison and Van Buren, are ready for circulation, about abolition, &c. Look out for them.

Beware of false returns from other states, got up for effect.

In short, if trickery and fraud, of any kind, be attempted, be ready at the polls to meet them, with truth and fair dealing.

Especially, look out for such monstrous Lies as the Ex-Attorney Gen. of the U. S. and the Collector of New York have concocted, in hopes to retain their offices. They are frauds got up for the occasion.

Fayetteville Observer.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury yesterday presented William O. Kline, Clerk of the Criminal Sessions, for misdemeanor in office, in reference to the naturalization papers unauthorizedly issued by him previous to the late election.

We hope this subject will be thoroughly sifted—the purity of our elections requires it.

It is announced in the Philadelphia papers, that all the banks in that city will resume specie payments on the 15th of January next, the day specified in the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania pressed at its last session.

Death of Hon. John S. Spence.—We sincerely regret to learn the decease of the Hon. John S. Spence, Senator in Congress from the state of Maryland.—He died at his residence in Worcester county on Thursday last. The United States Gazette, which announces this event, remarks most justly that Mr. S. was a gentleman of enlarged views, of estimable character, and respected in all the relations of life. His loss will be extensively felt. *Nat. Intel.*

We understand that Mr. R. C. Wetmore has sent instructions to Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, to institute legal proceedings against the editors of that city who have charged him with having absconded to avoid the consequences of his participation in the alleged election frauds of 1838. The Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, we understand, has commenced similar proceedings. We hope that he will not suffer the proprietors of the infamous "Planet," of this city, to escape. *N. Y. Courier.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Norfolk, October 24.

The frigate Macedonian and sloop of war Concord left New York on the 17th inst., and anchored in Lynnhave Bay on the 22d. Both the Macedonian and Concord have since come up and anchored off the Naval Hospital.

These ships are a part of the West India squadron under the command of Jesse Wilkinson, who will hoist his broad pennant on board the Macedonian, and sail in a few days for the West India station. Captain Shubrick, now in command, will remain and take charge of the Gosport Navy Yard, to the command of which he has been appointed in the place of Commodore Warrington, who takes his seat at the Navy Board.

We learn that Commander C. K. Stribling has been detached from the United States rendezvous at this station, and received orders for the Navy Yard, Washington.

We also learn that Lieut. John L. Saunders has been ordered to the Macedonian as her First Lieutenant.

Boston, October 24.

Naval.—We understand that Commodore John Downes has been released from the command of the East India squadron, if two ships can be called a squadron, in consequence of ill health, and that he will be succeeded by Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.

Commodore John D. Sloat has been ordered to the command of the naval station at Portsmouth, in the place of Commodore Crane, who retires on leave of absence.

New York.—A private letter to the editors, from New York, under date of Tuesday, says: "This city is in a great excitement; proceedings on both sides violent, and a battle-royal hardly an unlikely event. The proceedings of the loco foco Magistrates, by general seizures and search warrants, and exaction of exorbitant bail for merely *supposed* offences, are more arbitrary and illegal than any civil proceedings since the Revolution." *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Money matters—The Resumption.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says that the arrangement between the Banks of Philadelphia was finally made on Friday night. The sum to be loaned to the Bank of the United States is five millions, and a committee has been appointed to proceed to the Eastern cities and endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement there.

It is stated that Mr. Alsop and Mr. Brown, two directors of the United States Bank, will accompany Mr. Jaudon to Europe in the steamship President.

Baltimore American.

Important Renunciation.—The Indiana papers confirm the report, that Col. George W. Ewing, whose name stands at the head of the Van Buren Electoral ticket of Indiana, has publicly renounced the spoils party.

Another.—Thomas W. Olcott, one of the main pillars of Van Burenism in Albany, and a leading member of what is familiarly known as the Albany Regency, has come out openly against Van Buren.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
5 Thursday,	6 47	5 13	
6 Friday,	6 48	5 12	
7 Saturday,	6 49	5 11	
8 Sunday,	6 50	5 10	
9 Monday,	6 51	5 9	
10 Tuesday	6 52	5 8	
11 Wednesday	6 53	5 7	First 2 7 48 morn Full 9 0 36 after. Last 16 3 38 morn New 23 8 56 after.

A CARD.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye sight has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4. 46—

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

CLOTHS: Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed,
CASSIMERES: Black, Drab, and Fashionable,
SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities,
VESTINGS: Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter,
MERINOES: French, German, and English,
MOUSELINS DE LANE: Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead,
Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, jr., & Co., and settle by cash or note, by the first of January, after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 29. 45—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS. By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Cast-Iron Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Foundry, six miles north east of Hillsborough, a quantity of One and Two Horse Moulds.

JOHN WILKINSON.

October 23. 45—

☞ Look at this!

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Orange county, September term, 1840. I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, on Wednesday the 2d day of December next.

36 likely Negroes,

of both sexes and of different ages.—A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

WM. NICHOL, *Adm.*

October 19 45—3w

AN INTERESTING VOLUME.

A volume of letters by Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams, has just been published in Boston, of which the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser affords two or three specimens. They are edited by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams, with a prefatory memoir. We have read them with that affectionate interest which pertains to such records of the sympathies, the fears, and the hopes of the patriots who were chiefly instrumental in achieving the National Independence. Mrs. Adams was the worthy companion of one among the first of those patriots in every vicissitude of his glorious career. This letter was written by her the day after the battle of Bunker's Hill. There is no despondency in its tone, although at that period only the bravest trusted in the ultimate triumph of the American arms. It is addressed to her husband.

Sunday, June 18, 1775.

Dearest friend:—The day, perhaps the decisive day, is come on which the fate of America depends. My bursting heart must find vent at my pen. I have just heard that our dear friend, Dr. Warren, is no more, but fell gloriously fighting for his country; saying better to die honorably in the field than ignominiously hang upon the gallows. Great is our loss. He has distinguished himself in every engagement, by his courage and fortitude, by animating the soldiers and leading them on by his own example. A particular account of these dreadful, but I hope glorious, days will be transmitted to you, no doubt, in the exactest manner.

"The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but the God of Israel is he that giveth strength and power to his people. Trust in him at all times, ye people, pour out your hearts before him. God is a refuge for us." Charlestown is laid in ashes. The battle began upon our entrenchments upon Bunker's Hill, Saturday morning about three o'clock, and has not ceased yet, and it is now three o'clock, Sabbath afternoon.

It is expected that they will come out over the Neck to-night; and a dreadful battle must ensue. Almighty God, cover the heads of our countrymen, and be as a shield to our dear friends! How many have fallen we know not. The constant roar of the cannon is so distressing, that we cannot eat, drink, or sleep. May we be supported and sustained in the dreadful conflict! I shall tarry here, till it is thought unsafe by my friends and then I have secured myself a retreat at your brother's, who has kindly offered me a part of his house. I cannot compose myself to write at present. I will add more as I hear further.

Tuesday Afternoon.

I have been so much agitated that I have not been able to write since Sabbath day. When I say that ten thousand reports are passing, vague and uncertain as the wind, I believe I speak the truth. I am not able to give you any authentic account of last Saturday, but you will not be destitute of intelligence. Colonel Palmer has just sent me word that he has an opportunity of conveyance. Incorrect as this scrawl will be, it shall go. I ardently pray that you may be supported through the arduous task you have before you. I wish I could contradict the report of the Doctor's death; but it is a lamentable truth, and the tears of multitudes pay tribute to his memory; those favorite lines of Collins continually sound in my ears,

"How sleep the brave," &c

I must close, as the Deacon waits. I have not pretended to be particular with regard to what I have heard, because I know you will collect better intelligence. The spirits of the people are very good; the loss of Charlestown affects them no more than a drop of the bucket.

I am most sincerely yours.

Thus wrote Mrs. Adams at the commencement of the war. Here is a most beautiful letter to Mr. Adams, written on the day that he as Vice President was to count the electoral votes before Congress, and declare himself elected to the Presidency.

"The sun is dressed in brightest beams
To give thy honors to the day."

And may it prove an auspicious prelude to each ensuing season. You have this day to declare yourself head of a nation. "And now, O Lord my God, thou hast made thy servant ruler over the people. Give unto him an understanding heart, that he may know how to go out and how to come in before this great people; that he may discern between good and bad. For who is able to judge this thy so great a people?" were the words of a royal sovereign, and not less applicable to him who is invested with the Chief Magistracy of a nation, though he wear not a crown nor the robes of royalty.

My thoughts and my meditations are with you, though personally absent, and my petitions to Heaven are, that "the things which make for peace may not be hidden from your eyes." My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation upon the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your A. A.

A volume thus filled is most welcome. Our country women may be proud of it, for she who frankly uttered these sentiments has illustrated the brightest virtues of her sex.

Nat. Gaz.

We seldom behold the children at their play without being carried back to the days of our childhood, when *we* were one of those *wee* things, and loved to gambol on the green sward, and gather butter cups in the fields. Many a little garden have we made in the dust, loaded ourselves with many a big posy, chased many a butterfly and young bird, in those early days. How light was our heart then! How blithe our spirit, with scarce a trait of care! With what speed and rapture we bounded to our merry play-fellows? How we shouted, and ran and clapt our hands for joy! Sweet days of childhood—how bright ye were! Why passed ye so soon away! Why so fleeting and so transitory? In our depressed and sorrowful moments when care sits gloomily on our brow, when troubles encompass us, and a weight of sadness lies at our heart, we cast our eye back to the morning of our life, and from its unclouded sunniness a cheering ray steals into our soul, and dispels, for a time, all gloom. What would we not give to be a child once more.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

A meeting of the Tippecanoe Club and other citizens of Guilford, was held at the Court House in Greensborough on Wednesday the 21st ult. which was addressed by John Kerr, jr. esq of Caswell, and Hugh Waddell, esq. of this place. In noticing the remarks of these gentlemen, the Greensborough Patriot gives the following interesting incident of the Revolutionary War, as related by Mr. Waddell:

Commenting on the approaching contest between Power and The People, Mr. W. drew an illustration from the Revolutionary Battle of Guilford, treasured up in the course of his reading or conversation, which was entirely new to us. An American officer, a North Carolinian, who was on the field, but not in the engagement because of wounds previously received, was stationed upon an eminence which overlooked the awful and sanguinary scene. He saw the short but terrific conflict between the flower of Cornwallis's army and the immortal regiment of Gunby. He saw the veterans of England marching down upon the Patriot regiment, in all the pomp of war, with the determined tread of soldiers used to victory. He trembled for the result. At the distance of about forty yards they delivered their fire in the face of the Patriots, and proceeded with a sanguine step to the charge. The opposing hosts were hidden by the smoke. Not a gun, nor roll of the drum, nor a single note of the shrill fife was heard in the American line;—only the stars and stripes waving steadily above the cloud of war. The smoke dispersed before the breeze, and disclosed the red line of the enemy, still advancing, within ten feet of Gunby's regiment! It was a moment of intense agony with the officer. Would Gunby's regiment, that had sustained the terrible shock in many a noble conflict, falter! The result of the battle—the hope of the south—perhaps of America—depending on this little phalanx! The officer dropped his bridle, held up his hands to heaven, and involuntarily cried, "Is it possible!" In an instant the word ran along the line—a sheet of living flame was poured from the guns of the American regiment,—and the smoke arose between the bloody plain and the face of heaven! When the wind rolled aside the shroud of battle, Gunby's regiment was disclosed charging through the crippled lines of the enemy, and the proud Lion of Britain was trampled by American feet into the dust of old Guilford.

Then the officer's heart burned anew with reviving hope for his country, and his face kindled again with "the joy of battle."

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23 44—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of GEORGE NEASE, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JACOB NEASE, *Ex'r.*

Obtober 20. 44—

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, *Chm'n.*

August 28. 36—2m

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 14th instant, a sorrel HORSE, six years old last spring, with a blaze face, white hind feet, flax mane and tail, with a few roan hairs, and a spot under his belly. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him at my house, in Orange county, one mile and a half from Corbet's store; and any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received by the subscriber. Letters may be addressed to Prospect Hill, Caswell county.

SPIVY HENSLEE.

October 28. 45—3w—

Notice.

AT August term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JOHN SOUTHARD, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; He, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES SOUTHARD, *Ex'r.*

October 10. 44—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.

September 30. 41—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50 41—6w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 36—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands,
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 6—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER.

September, 1840. 38—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over Coats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Honds, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44—

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28. 36—3m

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jewaled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted,
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons,
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes,
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality,
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books,
Silver and Gilt [illegible], Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 91—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. *Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 50. 37—3w

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 23—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills,
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person co
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 18. 11—6t

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 89—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Joseph Holt, deceased, David Cotner and [illegible] his wife, Henry Cobb and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*

July 20, 1840.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year